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GEOGRAPHIC SCHOOL BULLETINS

Published Weekly by

THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

(The National Geographic Society is a scientific and educational Society, wholly altruistic, incorporated as a non-commercial institution for the increase of geographic knowledge and its popular diffusion. General Headquarters, Washington, D. C.)

March 13, 1944. Vol. XXII. No. 34.

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WOUNDED IN A NEW WAR, ENGLAND'S OLD CRUSADER WINS EXTRA ATTENTION

In the Henry VII Chapel at the east end of Westminster Abbey (left) are buried many royal personages—Queen Elizabeth, King James I, Mary Queen of Scots—but not Richard the Lion Heart, that adventurous Crusader; his burial place is in France. London commemorates him with this bronze equestrian statue in Whitehall (photographed in a pre-blackout silhouette). It used to compete for attention none too successfully with Westminster Abbey on one side and the Houses of Parliament on the other. Since a blitz bomb explosion bent the sword askew, the statue gets redoubled attention for its defect. This is one of many statues and landmarks which men have come to value highly for their accidental flaws (Bulletin No. 5).

GEOGRAPHIC SCHOOL BULLETIN

HOW TEACHERS MAY OBTAIN THE BULLETINS

The Geographic School Bulletins are published weekly throughout the school year (thirty issues) and will be mailed to teachers in the United States and its possessions for one year upon receipt of 25 cents (stamps or money order); in Canada, 50 cents. Originally entered as second-class matter January 27, 1922; re-entered as of April 27, 1943, Post Office, Washington, D. C., under Act of March 3, 1879. **Copyright, 1944, by National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C. International copyright secured. All rights reserved. Quedan reservados todos los derechos.**

Italy Is "Surprise Stocking" of Varied Weather Samples

HIGH winds and low ceilings, rain, sleet, and snow have made Allied weather troubles on Italian battlefields sound more like Aleutian Islands difficulties than one might expect from sunny Mediterranean regions.

Italy, stretching its slim length for more than 700 miles, is a "surprise stocking" of all sorts of climate. This year the weather has been reported unusually difficult. Normally, Italy's fickle month is "mad March," when even toward the south frost may unexpectedly return.

Weather Mildness the Gift of the Sea

In Italy's weather story, some of the world's most dramatic winds play a part. Among them is the fierce *bora*, which comes from across the Adriatic and brings heavy snow to the northern Apennines. The cold and violent *mistral* sweeps from France's Rhône Valley funnel along the northwest coast of Italy. The hot, dust-thickened *sirocco*, from over the deserts of Africa, brings Italy "blood rains"—so called because of the reddish dust they deposit like a stain.

Most of peninsular Italy shares in the general characteristics of the mild Mediterranean climate, with relatively rainy winters and hot, dry summers—comparable with conditions along the California coast. But length, shape, and mountain structure, plus location between well-watered Europe on one hand and dry North Africa on the other, add many climatic variations and contrasts.

Italy's Mediterranean climate is largely the gift of the seas which surround the country on three sides. How important this moderating influence is can be seen by tracing Italy's outline on a map of the north-central United States. Extending from northern Minnesota to southern Illinois, the corresponding American area is one of "continental" extremes of heat and cold. The lowest temperature ever recorded in temperate Rome was 16 degrees Fahrenheit. In the United States counterpart—Des Moines, Iowa—it has gone to 27 below zero.

Mountains Differentiate Climate for Coasts

In the war theater of the beachhead south of Rome, where rains have been reported abnormally heavy, rainfall usually is greatest in October, diminishing through November, December, and January. The mountain sector around embattled Cassino has much the same rain cycle. Even in the rainy season the sun is likely to break suddenly through the clouds, as if to retrieve "sunny Italy's" reputation.

Italy's mountains—the Alps that enclose it from the north, and the Apennines that run the length of the peninsula—are decisive factors in determining the nation's many samples of climate. The resort weather of the northwest coastal area, for example, is due to protected position behind the Maritime Alps and the northern reaches of the Apennines. In northern Italy, the southern slopes of the Alps have a surprisingly mild climate. Their narrow valleys, sheltered from north winds, face such warming influences of the south and the sun that olive and lemon groves flourish.

The great backbone of the Apennines blocks cold winds that blow from the north and northeast, and forces rain-bearing winds to give up moisture on the near slopes of the mountains. Thus the Tyrrhenian side of the Apennines has a more moderate climate and heavier rainfall than the Adriatic. In the far southeast,

UMI

Harry Pidgeon

WITH GRASS UNDERFOOT AND GRASS OVERHEAD A FIJIAN FEELS AT HOME

It doesn't disturb a Fijian country girl to be warned that her slip shows; she wants it to (right). Beneath her Mother Hubbard dress she wears a gingham petticoat of another color to make an irregular flounce below her dress hem. Men too wear skirts, or *lava-lavas* (center and left). The larger islands of the Fijis, with their high mountains, intercept abundant rain and support luxuriant rain forests. When the forest is burned away to make clearings for small settlements, grass grows luxuriantly, sometimes to the height of a man. The Fijian shack, snugly built to keep out rain, is made of grass and leaves tied in layers to a wooden framework. The Fijian grass shack is one of the odd homes which American fighting men see in tropical lands (Bulletin No. 2).

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General Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

Where Are the Yanks? 4. The Fiji Islands

(This is the fourth in a series of articles about the regions where American service men and women are stationed.)

THOUSANDS of Yanks know Suva, capital of the British Crown Colony of Fiji. Some of them fought through the Jap-infested jungles of the Solomons aided by the sharp eyes, keen ears, and strong arms of Fijian commando-trained troops.

When they return home, these Yanks will put across the true story of modern Fiji and the Fijians. Until then, this far-off island group may remain in many minds as painted by the circus sideshow barker—tiny, torrid, and the home of the world's most gluttonous cannibals.

Relative Giants Among Pacific Isles

Tiny? The land area of the Fijis almost equals New Jersey's, exceeds that of the Hawaiian Islands. It is actually large among Pacific island groups (map, next page).

Torrid? Lying as far south of the Equator as the island of Hawaii lies north, Suva has a climate that is cool for the tropics. Temperatures rarely top 90 degrees Fahrenheit or fall below 60. Gentle zephyrs from the east help to make the Suva base ideal for soldier rest and recreation.

Cannibals? Fiji's notoriety was once well deserved. But human flesh, a popular dish in the early 19th century, has not been served for fifty years. Cannibalism and other brutal practices have yielded completely to missionary tact, and are regarded with shame by the natives today (illustration, inside cover).

Fiji sits astride sea lanes from the Panama Canal and the west coast of North America to Australia and New Zealand. Suva's large, busy harbor lies 5,445 air miles southwest of San Francisco, 3,160 miles from Honolulu, 770 miles from Pago Pago, American Samoa. Sydney is 2,100 air miles southwest of Suva, Auckland 1,320 miles south.

Buckshot Distribution of 262 Islands

Patterned like buckshot fired at close range, the Fijis pepper the South Pacific with two big island dots and more than 200 small-to-tiny ones. The number of islets may vary from 240 to 260 according to whether certain uninhabited ones are counted as islands, rocks, or reefs.

Viti Levu (meaning Great Fiji) and Vanua Levu (Great Land) are the two large islands, studded with green mountains rising 4,300 feet. These are watered by many short rivers, edged by fertile plantation plains. Covering 4,050 and 2,130 square miles respectively, these two leave less than 900 square miles of area for all the other islands together. Kandavu and Taveuni are the third and fourth islands in size.

Population of the Fiji group is 215,000. Three-fifths live on Viti Levu, nearly another fifth on Vanua Levu, and 8,000 on Kandavu and Taveuni together. One native's fingers and toes are enough to count heads on each of a score of other inhabited islands.

Not quite half the islanders are native Fijians—Melanesians with pronounced Polynesian traits—copper-brown, fuzzy-headed, tall, lithe, gentle, and easygoing. Almost as numerous are British East Indians, frugal and industrious, first brought

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Apulia in Italy's heel is known as a thirsty land where nature's water supply is so low that aqueducts were built to make the countryside livable.

With an area less than that of New Mexico, Italy can be divided into four main weather departments, with a number of subdivisions that depend on local conditions. Each has significance for weather experts who furnish essential information for military operations in this vital sector. Of special interest for bombing expeditions, for instance, would be the fact that the northernmost sections of the country have, in winter, about an hour and a half less daylight than the southernmost regions, with conditions reversed in summer.

The sharpest regional contrast is that between Allies-held southern Italy and the fourth big weather division, the northern plains basin now under the rule of the Nazis and their puppet "Fascist-Republican" government. This northern region, including the broad valley of the Po River, is surrounded on three sides by mountains that shut out the sea's moderating influences. On the east and northeast it faces the harsh climatic influences of central Europe; hence it suffers continental extremes of heat and cold (illustration, below).

Allies-controlled Sicily, on the other hand, never freezes. Southern Italy seldom knows frost, even in the mountains. Its dry, hot summers are typically Mediterranean.

Farther north, in the transitional country of the central Apennines—where stubborn fighting is now taking place—the climate shows increasing evidence of central European influences. There is summer rainfall, and snow and ice are frequent in the higher altitudes. In the northern Apennines mountain roads are often buried in snow and railway communications may be stalled.

SNOW IN VENICE SURPRISES THOSE WHO THINK ALL ITALY IS SUNNY ALWAYS

Italy won its reputation for blue skies and warm sunshine on the basis of the climate of its western districts, especially the Mediterranean coast around Naples, Capri, Sorrento. The Italian northeast is exposed to the severer climate of central Europe. Venice, on its canal-threaded islands at the head of the Adriatic, shares in this severity, with occasional winter storms, floods, and sometimes snow. It is not often, however, that passengers must bundle up and huddle beneath umbrellas for their gondola ride.

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Truk Hit in Remember-Pearl-Harbor Raid

AT TRUK the planes of the U. S. Pacific Fleet made a historic "partial payment" for Pearl Harbor when they bombed Japanese fleet units into scrap metal.

In attacking Truk, American forces struck at the heart of Japan's outlying defenses. Truk was Japan's greatest naval base in the mandated islands. This was the regrouping point for all convoys from the home islands carrying men and supplies to battlefronts where Japs are fighting in the southwest Pacific. Submarines based at Truk protected the convoys.

Largest Atoll in the Carolines

Truk lies near the center of the arch of the Caroline Islands which bridges the western Pacific from the southern Philippines to the Marshalls on the east.

Bastion of Japanese sea and air power, Truk is 2,100 air miles southeast of Tokyo; 3,495 miles southwest of Pearl Harbor; 798 miles north of Rabaul; and 1,050 miles west of Kwajalein in the Marshalls, recently captured by Americans.

Truk is the largest atoll in the Carolines, of coral and volcanic construction. The atoll's approximately 245 clustered islands and islets are scattered around a triangular lagoon about 40 miles across from east to west. Naval base installations were believed to be concentrated in the Shiki group, made up of four large islands, Moen (Haru), Dublon (Natsu), Fefan (Aki), and Uman (Fuyu) in the lagoon's eastern area. The main base is on the southeast coast of Dublon, sheltered by oval Eten Island. Also on Dublon is the atoll's principal settlement, which has schools, a post office, a hospital, and the Japanese government offices. The South Sea Trading Company maintained a depot on Dublon.

Tol (Suiyo), largest island of Truk atoll, lies near the western apex of the lagoon triangle. Tol's five roughly rectangular peninsulas are strung in a partial circle which forms a horseshoe-shaped frame around Lemotol Bay.

Reef Encircles Anchorage for Large Fleet

The waters around the islands are bright with color. On the floor of the lagoon grow algae and coral, red sea cucumbers, blue sea moss, and oarweed. Sponges add touches of scarlet, yellow, and green. Fish in rainbow hues animate the scene.

Truk's lagoon has adequate space for great fleets of merchant vessels and warships. Several channels through the encircling reef give access to sheltered anchorages, many of unknown depth.

The Truk islanders are adept at shark fishing. Fishermen bang rattles against the sides of their boats to lure the shark within harpoon reach, then spear it expertly. Bonito are caught by the same method.

Fishing and gardening make ends meet for the 10,000 natives. Breadfruit, mango, and papaya trees grow well in the volcanic soil of the islands. The orange tree, although not native to Truk, flourishes. The very disagreeable smell of coconut drying into copra vies with the fragrance of the jasmine and other tropical blossoms, making life in Truk as odorous as it is simple.

Seasons pass with little change. Winds mark the only variation. The northeast trade blows for six months, and is followed by six months of the southwest monsoon. Temperatures are tropical.

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to the islands in 1878 for plantation work. There are normally 4,000 whites, 5,000 of mixed ancestry, many Samoans, and some Chinese.

In the traffic afoot and awheel along Suva's broad Victoria Parade, the nationalities mix in their varied dress. Add the uniforms of land, sea, and sky fighters from several of the United Nations; set the cosmopolitan scene against the background of bright green hills. The whole makes a picture of Fiji that the Yanks will not soon forget.

Suva, on the southeast coast of Viti Levu, counted more than half East Indians and 2,000 whites in its 15,000 prewar population. Transient military thousands find a town with modern and beautiful buildings; fine hotel, hospital, and school facilities; and clubs and playing fields for leisure. Gardens blaze with tropical blooms.

Furniture, clothing, biscuits, soap, ornaments of native gold, tortoise shell, and leather are made in Suva factories.

Sugar and coconuts are Fiji's long-established crops, brought to export importance by East Indian labor. Banana shipments are normally large. Since 1932 gold, which is mined on both main islands, has rocketed to second place in export value.

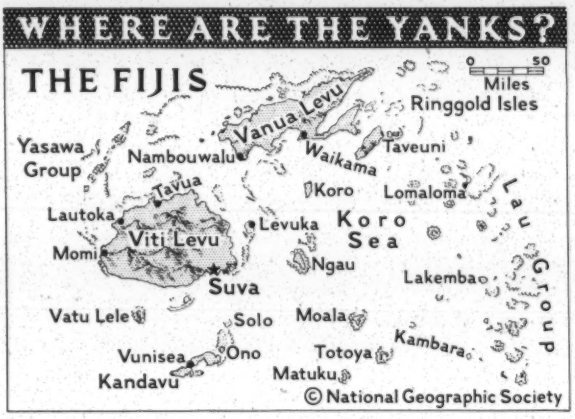
Good motor roads encircle Viti Levu, with short branches reaching inland. A 120-mile narrow gauge railroad joins sugar plantations to Lautoka port on the west coast. Plantation barges ply the lower Rewa River near Suva.

King Couldn't Give Them Away

Discovered in 1643, by Abel Tasman, Dutch navigator, the Fiji Islands were without benefit of white missionaries until 1835. Within 30 years, Thakombau, "King of the Cannibal Isles," converted to Christianity, had tried without success to give Fiji first to Great Britain, then to the United States.

In 1874 he succeeded in ceding the islands to Britain, exacting the assurance that native Fijians would never be ousted from land they owned. Thus began a Fijian problem, now intensified; the British soon discovered that the natives could see no point in growing sugar and copra for export. Labor was imported from India to increase production, but the British have kept faith with the 1874 promise not to deprive native tribes of land well suited for intensive farming.

Most of the sugar plantations are worked by East Indians; Fijians handle the copra, even maintaining coconut plantations on uninhabited islets. A decade ago Fijian coconut palms were mysteriously blighted; when a purple moth was found to be the cause, the palms were saved.



MUTINY ON THE BOUNTY BROUGHT THE FIJIS TO LIGHT

Though Tasman ventured into the Ringgold section (upper right) in 1643 and Captain Cook skirted the islands 131 years later, most of the Fijis were discovered by Captain Bligh in 1789 after he had been set adrift from the *Bounty* by mutineers. The U. S. Navy expedition under Captain Wilkes charted them in 1840. Viti Levu has four-sevenths of the group's land area, Vanua Levu another two-sevenths, the other 260 islands only one-seventh. The Yasawa (upper left) and Lau (right) groups are tangles of volcanic islets and dangerous coral reefs.

Note: The Fiji Islands are shown in a large-scale inset on the Society's Map of the Pacific Ocean.

See also "Treasure Islands of Australasia," in the *National Geographic Magazine* for June, 1942*; and in the GEOGRAPHIC SCHOOL BULLETINS, November 23, 1942: "New U. S. Bases in Fiji Islands Are Free of Many Tropic Ills."

**Bulletin No. 2,
March 13, 1944.**

GEOGRAPHIC SCHOOL BULLETIN

Published Weekly by

THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

(Founded in 1888 for the Increase and Diffusion of Geographic Knowledge)

General Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

New Federal Territories Fringe Brazil

STRAY corners of Brazil's rambling undeveloped regions are being marked off into Federal Territories. There are now eight Territories—seven on the mainland and one on an island—in addition to Brazil's twenty States.

Six States have contributed land to form the new Territories. Most of it was sliced out of Amazonas, Mato Grosso, and Pará—three States that made up more than half of the country.

Iguassú's Sights Include Twin Niagara Falls

If travel were possible, a sightseer wishing to do the Territories might start in the south and go clockwise around Brazil's inland frontier.

He would come first to the Territory of Iguassú, made up of western portions of the States of Santa Catharina and Paraná. Iguassú has subtropical climate and rather heavy rainfall. It is the most densely populated of the mainland Territories, with more than three persons per square mile. Timber is its main resource. Forests cover nearly the entire area. Cleared regions—*campos*—make good farming and grazing land.

Iguassú has a double Niagara Falls attraction—the famous falls of the Iguassú River, 62 feet higher than Niagara, and the Guaira Falls (Sete Quedas) of the Paraná, judged by volume the greatest cataract in the world.

Next new Territory on this clockwise tour is Ponta Porã, which adjoins Iguassú on the northwest. It consists of a 100-mile-wide strip of southern Mato Grosso along the Paraguay border. It produces yerba maté—the South American tea—and quebracho wood and bark. An important occupation of many of Ponta Porã's 90,000 inhabitants is dry-season cattle-grazing (illustration, next page) in the Pantanal area of the Paraguay River's flood plain. Gold has been reported.

Railroads, Airlines, and Water Furnish Transportation

Ponta Porã is the only Territory with rail connection to Brazil's large cities. The Santos-Corumbá line links it with Santos, São Paulo's seaport. Water transportation is available by way of the Paraguay and Paraná Rivers. An airline serves the towns of Ponta Porã, Campanario, and Pôrto Murtinho.

The Territory of Guaporé is named for the Guaporé River, which separates it from Bolivia. Its center is Pôrto Velho on the Madeira, 800 miles northwest of Pôrto Esperança. A railroad parallels the Madeira and Guaporé Rivers from Pôrto Velho to Guajará Mirim. Excepting the port of Lábrea on the Purús, the Territory's 30,000 people live along this railway. Guaporé was formed mainly from Mato Grosso; its Lábrea region was sliced from Amazonas. The southern part has a wet and a dry season, but the north has heavy rainfall and high temperatures all the year. Wild rubber is the main resource.

Extending west from the northwest corner of Guaporé is Acre, Brazil's oldest Federal Territory. It nestles in Brazil's farthest-west bulge; beyond lie Bolivia and Peru. Its 57,000 square miles, an area equal to Michigan's, have only 113,000 inhabitants. The town of Rio Branco is its capital. Climate and resources compare with Guaporé, with the addition of petroleum.

The make-believe tourist would have a thousand-mile hop from the capital of Acre to the new Territory of Rio Branco, north of Manaus, adjoining Venezuela and British Guiana. This was taken from the northern panhandle of Amazonas,

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Japanese occupation brought a new idea in housing—a board structure with a roof of sheet iron and a tank to catch rainwater. Before, all the islanders had lived in bamboo huts with palm-thatched roofs.

In the 400 years since their discovery by the Portuguese Diego da Rocha, the Carolines have had three landlords. In 1528 Alvaro de Saavedra took possession of them for Spain. Except for desultory missionary efforts, Spain paid little attention to the islands for several centuries. In 1899, after the Spanish-American War, she sold them to Germany, along with the Marianas (except Guam).

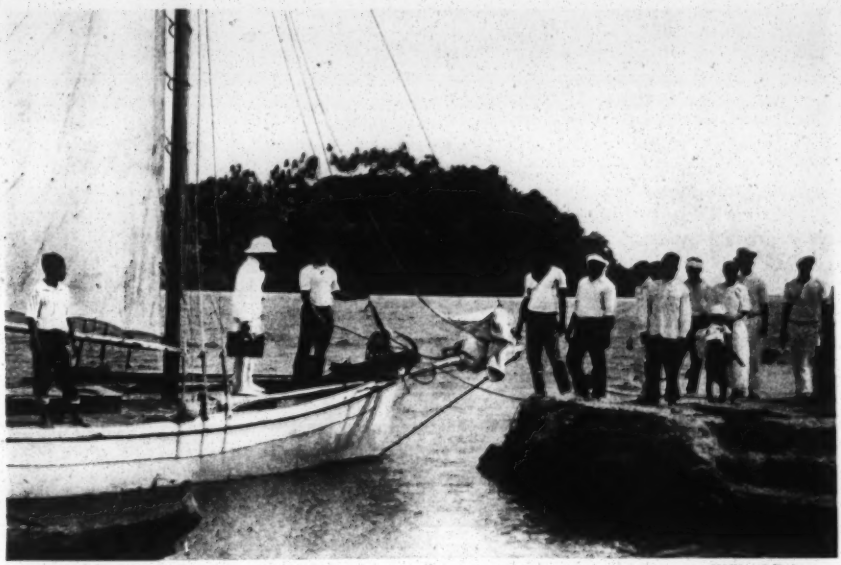
Japan took the islands from Germany in 1914. This seizure was confirmed by a mandate of the League of Nations, which overruled the objections of Australia and the United States. Japan was forbidden to fortify the islands, but as soon as the League turned its back the Japs, left to their own devices, closed the door to visitors and went about their imperial business in secret.

Copra, pearl shell, and turtle shell have been the islands' stock in trade. Grown for local use are such vegetables as eggplant, sweet potatoes, and taro.

Note: Truk is shown in a large-scale inset on the National Geographic Society's Map of the Pacific Ocean. A price list of maps may be obtained from the Society's headquarters in Washington, D. C.

See also, "Hidden Key to the Pacific," in the *National Geographic Magazine* for June, 1942*; and "Mysterious Micronesia," April, 1936*; and these GEOGRAPHIC SCHOOL BULLETINS: "Bombed Caroline Islands Hold Strong Jap Bases," February 14, 1944; and "Japan's Condemned Empire Was 50 Years in the Making," January 3, 1944. (*Issues marked with an asterisk are included in the special list of Magazines available to teachers at 10¢ each in groups of ten.*)

Bulletin No. 3, March 13, 1944.



Willard Price

WHITE SLOOPS AND SLACKS IN TRUK LAGOON SHOW WHITE MAN'S INFLUENCE

Inside Truk atoll's protecting barrier reef, which shields the lagoon from rough seas, canoes and small boats carry local traffic between the 245 islets. Taking advantage of the perpetual light breeze that blows over the lagoon, missionaries, doctors, government officials, and plain citizens may go about their business from island to island in graceful sailboats. So deep is the water at the shore line of this island that the gleaming white sloop which has brought the white-clad official can tie up at the rocky point without a dock. Islanders who have come to greet him show the white man's influence in their costumes—no grass skirts, no sarongs, no flower garlands, but shirts and slacks, and even a hat or two. Another indication of foreign contacts is their use of weirdly pronounced English words, such as *masis* for matches, *Sonte skol* for Sunday school. Volcanic formation of the island (background) provides rich soil in which tropical trees grow in jungle luxuriance.

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Wrecked Landmarks That Have Gained in Fame

TO WIN fame, be different. Consider Richard I of England, for example. Richard was king 750 years ago. As Richard the Lion Heart he made a lasting place for himself in history.

But the world, save for historians and students, had forgotten him. Modern-day Londoners would walk by his statue in the Old Palace Yard of Westminster, between the Houses of Parliament and Westminster Abbey, and never give him a thought (illustration, cover).

Then came a Nazi bomb. It bent the bronze sword held aloft by bronze Richard as he rode his fiery bronze charger atop a granite pedestal. Londoners now take notice, even as tourists will take notice of that blitz-bent sword in days of peace to come. Richard is more than himself again. He is a reborn symbol of Britain unbowed, medieval and modern.

Liberty's Voice Is Cracked

Landmarks, monuments, and art treasures the world around have had their fame magnified by the quips of chance and the ravages of time that have made them different.

At the top of the list of wrecked treasures for Uncle Sam's nieces and nephews is their Liberty Bell in Independence Hall, Philadelphia. Cast in London in 1752, nearly a quarter of a century before the Declaration of Independence, it cracked twice and was twice recast in Philadelphia within a year.

It was tolled many times to "Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof" until July 8, 1835, when it cracked while being tolled for the death of Chief Justice John Marshall. If Pass & Stow, iron founders who recast the bell, had in 1753 known today's science of metallurgy, the nation would have had a tougher bell but a less famous symbol of freedom.

Towers Get Attention by Leaning

High in world fame is a certain bell tower in northern Italy which would be little known if it were not for its very noticeable tilt. Galileo studied gravitation by dropping weights from the 179-foot top of the Leaning Tower of Pisa. Now 14 feet from the perpendicular, it started to lean even before its completion in the mid-14th century (illustration, next page).

Eighty miles northeast, in Bologna, similar fame has come to two tilting fortress towers. Squat Garisenda, 163 feet high, is ten feet out of plumb. Taller Asinelli, 320 feet above city traffic, is four feet off-line.

The national flag of war-stricken Hungary carries a shield surmounted by "the Crown of the Leaning Cross." Often in its 900-year history the original of this emblem of the Hungarian kingdom has been hidden from invaders. On one of its adventures the cross on top of the crown was bent, and became a distinguishing characteristic.

The armless Venus of Milo and the headless Niké (Winged Victory) of Samothrace, both in normal times to be seen in the Louvre in Paris, are famous examples of sculpture in which public interest has been increased by the ravages of time. The noseless Sphinx of Egypt is another whose mutilation has not detracted from appreciation. The lands that border the Mediterranean, with their classical and Biblical associations, are rich in exhibits of such time-hallowed

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the northernmost part of Brazil. The southern part of the Territory is Amazonian lowland jungle; the northern third reaches elevations of 4,900 feet. Grazing is important in the natural pastures of the highlands around Boa Vista. The Negro and Branco Rivers are the only surface transportation routes.

The last lap of a sight-seeing journey would touch the Territory of Amapá, fronting the Atlantic between French Guiana and the Amazon's mouth. This Florida-sized chunk taken from the State of Pará has 30,000 inhabitants. Resources include gold, Brazil nuts, cattle, rubber, cacao, and timber. *Campos* provide grazing for cattle. Heavy rains and high temperatures are the rule. The port of Amapá (Montenegro) is a stop on the airline from Miami to Natal.

The Territory of Tocantins does not fit into the great circle tour. It is near the geographic center of Brazil, carved from the States of Mato Grosso and Goiaz. Timber, babassu nuts, cattle grazing, and mining invite development.

Fernando de Noronha, the eighth Territory, is an island in the Atlantic, 12 square miles in extent, about 225 miles off Natal. For years it has been a penal settlement. Population is about 2,000, mostly prisoners, all male.

A roundup of Federal Territories in Brazil also includes the Federal District —Brazil's District of Columbia—which contains Rio de Janeiro, the capital. A larger rectangular "Future Federal District," chopped from the State of Goiaz, is situated far inland on the divide between the Tocantins and Paraná Rivers.

Note: The regions from which Brazil's new Territories have been formed may be found on the Society's Map of South America.

For further information on Brazil, see "Brazil's Potent Weapons," in the *National Geographic Magazine* for January, 1944; "Through Paraguay and Southern Mato Grosso," October, 1943; "Air Cruising Through New Brazil," October, 1942; "Rio Panorama," September, 1939*; "As São Paulo Grows," May, 1939*; and "Wonder Island of the Amazon Delta," November, 1938*.

Bulletin No. 4, March 13, 1944.

Fenno Jacobs from Three Lions

THE ZEBU FREQUENTS BRAZIL AS WELL AS INDIA AND CROSSWORD PUZZLES

Just as much as the crossword puzzle maker needs a four-letter word beginning with Z, Brazil has needed a sturdy breed of cattle; the zebu is both. In the outlands of the Mato Grosso this humpbacked, high-horned breed has already proved capable of resisting disease and of surviving flood or drought. Because of their sacredness among the Brahmans of India, zebus are known also as Brahman cattle. Aside from hump and horns, they are distinguished by dewlaps and drooping donkey-size ears. Cattle grazing is especially important in Brazil's newly formed Territories of Iguassú, Ponta Porã, Rio Branco, Amapá, and Tocantins.

sculpture and architecture, admirable still though crumbling into ruin.

Often superstition is the quip of chance that brings fame. "With fair words and soft speech" the Lord of Blarney put off fulfillment of a promise to Queen Elizabeth.

B. Anthony Stewart

PISA'S WAYWARD CAMPANILE STOOPS TO CONQUER

Its foundations sank and the *campanile* (bell tower) tilted before it was 40 feet high. In 176 years four architects tried to straighten it, making columns taller on the leaning side. This blemish has made the Leaning Tower more famous with moderns than the beautiful non-leaning cathedral.

Exasperated, the queen finally exclaimed, "This is all Blarney; what he says he never means."

Thus a word—blarney—was added to the English language, and a stone in Blarney Castle near Cork, Ireland, is famous today for theoretically conferring the gift of "sweetly eloquent persuasiveness" on those who kiss it.

Kidnapped Bronze

Brussels, Belgium, had before the war a personable little bronze fountain manikin whose popularity among natives and visitors alike had been heightened because he had been kidnapped. Once Louis XV of France spirited the manikin away from his fountain perch. Such was the uproar of indignant citizens that the monarch was forced to return him.

To mollify Brussels, Louis XV presented the manikin with a costume of a French Chevalier, tailored to size.

Later, by way of perpetuating the monarch's joke, other costumes representing different nations have been contributed to the manikin's wardrobe—British, Chinese, a Belgian soldier's uniform.

On certain festal prewar occasions the manikin was dressed up in one of his varied outfits. Manikin and wardrobe alike were famous among tourist attractions of peacetime Brussels.

Bulletin No. 5,
March 13, 1944.